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1884
SPRING OF 1885.

Catalogue of

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

AND GRAPE VINES

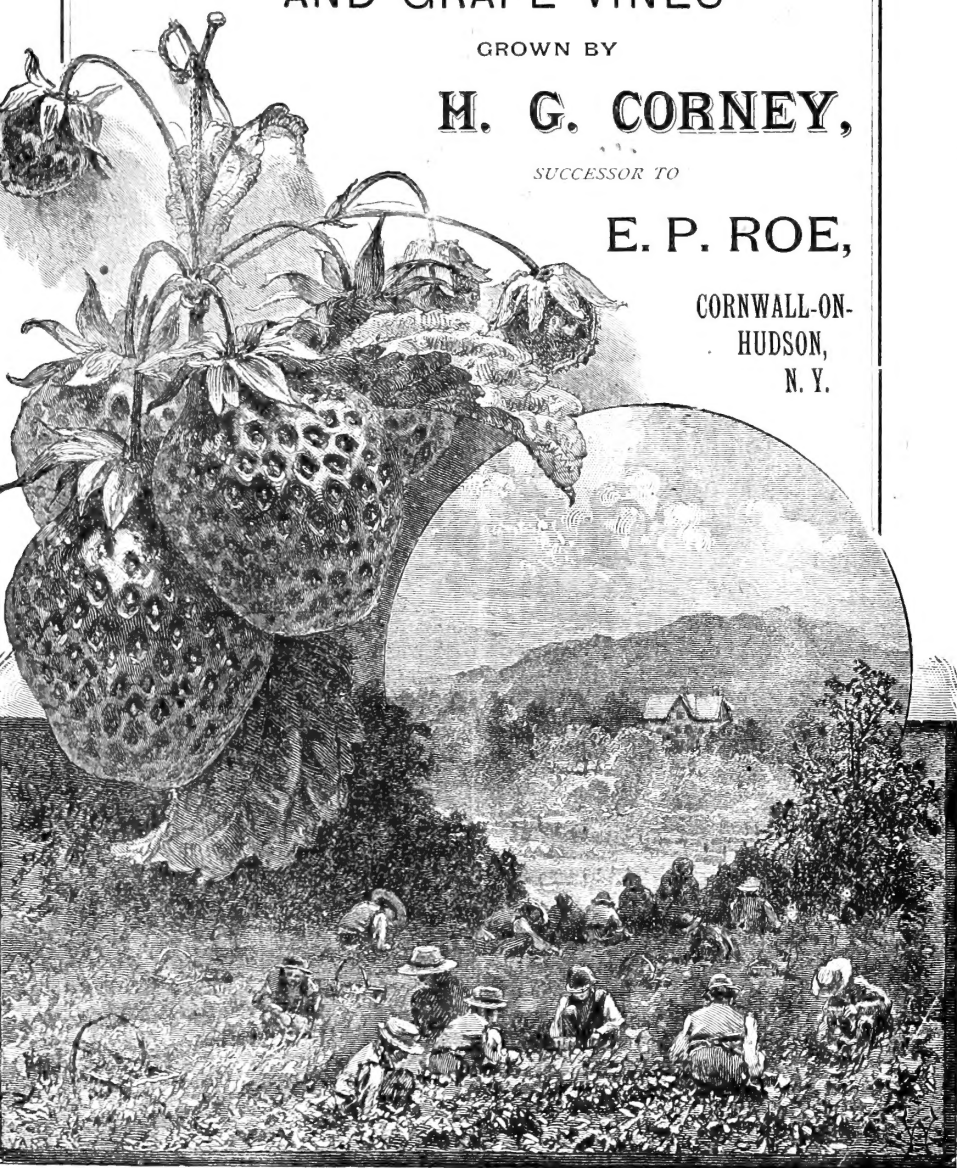
GROWN BY

H. G. CORNEY,

SUCCESSOR TO

E. P. ROE,

CORNWALL-ON-
HUDSON,
N. Y.



A CHAT WITH PATRONS.

To the numerous customers who have favored these nurseries during so many years, with their very liberal patronage, I beg to announce that Mr. E. P. Roe has relinquished the business in my favor from June 1st last, and in thus beginning on my own account I solicit a liberal share of public support, as well as a continuation of the patronage so long bestowed upon my predecessor. I have been associated with the nurseries for many years, the majority of which have been spent as superintendent, and I trust that my past experience may secure me the confidence of my friends and future customers. I thank my patrons of last year for their generous orders and for their kind words and good wishes so frequently expressed. I am trying to conduct the business in a way to secure the confidence and regard of all who have intercourse with me and, believing in straightforward liberal dealing, I endeavor to insure perfect satisfaction to all who favor me with their orders. There are many reasons why I should feel confident of doing business satisfactorily with my customers. My stock of plants is pure and first-class, grown from plants selected by myself out of Mr. Roe's stock, which I *know* to be genuine. My facilities for prompt shipment are unexcelled, being close to the river landing, and near to four railroads. The City of Newburgh is within a few miles of us from whence I can ship by either of five different Express Companies, viz.: *American, Adams, United States, National* and *Erie and New England*, thus saving to my patrons the extra charges that would be otherwise incurred by shipping through two companies. Plants going by freight to distant points are shipped by boat to New York City where they are received by my shipping agent, who promptly forwards them to their destination by the through fast freight lines. I have a full and efficient staff of assistants and I give my close personal supervision to the business. At the same time I know that mistakes will occur, and in such cases I beg to be informed of them at once, that I may make all right. I give liberal count and remedy all errors. My prices are very reasonable for *good plants true to name*, and I think all will be satisfied with the quality of the stock I send out. I shall be glad to correspond with those wishing plants in large quantities, and believe that I can supply them as cheaply as any trustworthy grower.

Small Fruits have become the fruit of the people, almost a necessary of life. Every one who has a country home or a garden wants them and I am trying to grow them in sufficient quantity to supply the constantly increasing demand. I call attention to the exceedingly liberal offer of plants for family use on the last page of this catalogue. The varieties there named are all well-tried standard sorts that will not fail, if properly cared for, to furnish a succession of delicious fruit throughout the season. Among the novelties the *Perry* strawberry, *Marlboro* raspberry, *Early Harvest* blackberry and *Niagara* grape take the lead and will be found well worthy of trial. In my lists of standard varieties I offer those that have proved profitable and desirable for general cultivation both for market and home use; still it must be confessed that, owing to the astonishing difference in quality and yield caused by slight changes of soil and climate, it is often quite necessary to try other kinds which sometimes succeed in locations and soils where varieties selected may fail. The selecting of varieties therefore is an important matter and on the wisdom of the choice success or failure often depends. Those who have little experience should plant cautiously and of the well tried standard sorts with but a few of the newest varieties for trial. I will gladly make selections for those who wish me to do so if they will state the nature of their soil and whether the fruit is wanted for home use or market, for near or distant shipment. At the same time my catalogue is arranged with careful regard to the convenience and security of my customers. I give full descriptions of all the varieties named and the price of every sort is plainly printed. I also give careful directions for sending money safely and in every way guard my patrons' interests so faithfully that it is as easy and pleasant to order by mail as it would be to buy were they here in person.

H. G. CORNEY.

Mr. H. G. Corney has been with me nearly ten years, and our relations have always been pleasant. Few young men in the country have acquired a more

thorough and practical knowledge of small fruits than he has, and his experience and practical knowledge of the business enables me to cordially recommend him to my friends and the public generally, believing that he will carry the business forward on the same principles that gave it favor in the past. At the same time I wholly cease to be responsible in any and every respect, and have no interest in the business whatever, as I have given it up in order that I may devote my entire time to literary work.

E. P. ROE.

TERMS.—Please read carefully before ordering.

These Prices cancel all previous quotations.

Payments invariably in advance. Plants will be sent C. O. D. if desired, in which case 25 per cent. of the amount must accompany the order. Remit by Post Office order, American Express money order, registered letter, or draft on New York. Canadian money orders should be made payable at Newburgh, N. Y.

Plants by mail are sent prepaid at an additional charge of 15 cents per 50, 25 cents per 100 for strawberry plants, and 20 cents per dozen, 40 cents per 50, and 75 cents per 100 for raspberries, blackberries, one-year currants and gooseberries. No plants mailed at thousand rates. The restrictions of the mail service prevent me from forwarding plants by mail to Canada, as it is required that only *bona fide* samples of merchandise, having no salable value, shall be sent in this way. All shipments to Canada, therefore, must go by express, and in view of the duty I will share it with my customers by allowing them to deduct 10 per cent. from catalogue rates.

Plants by express are not prepaid, but charges are paid by the purchaser. I recommend shipping in this way whenever possible, as larger and stronger plants can be sent, more liberal count given, and they arrive in better condition. I pack as lightly as possible in view of the safety of the plants.

Claims for errors, damaged or missing plants must be made immediately upon receipt of package, and I should be notified at once. I will cheerfully make good all losses for which I am to blame.

Prices have been placed as low as it is possible to grow first-class stock for. Six plants of a variety will be furnished at dozen rates, 50 at 100 rates, and 500 at 1,000 rates.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by giving their name, post-office, county and State, every time they have occasion to write me. When ordering, give full shipping directions, and state explicitly by what route to forward, with name of express office, if different from their post-office. Ladies will please use the prefix Mrs. or Miss as the case may be.

Packing and boxing is done with the greatest care, for which I make no charge. I endeavor to pack lightly and securely, and give liberal count in view of express charges. Address:

H. G. CORNEY,

Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

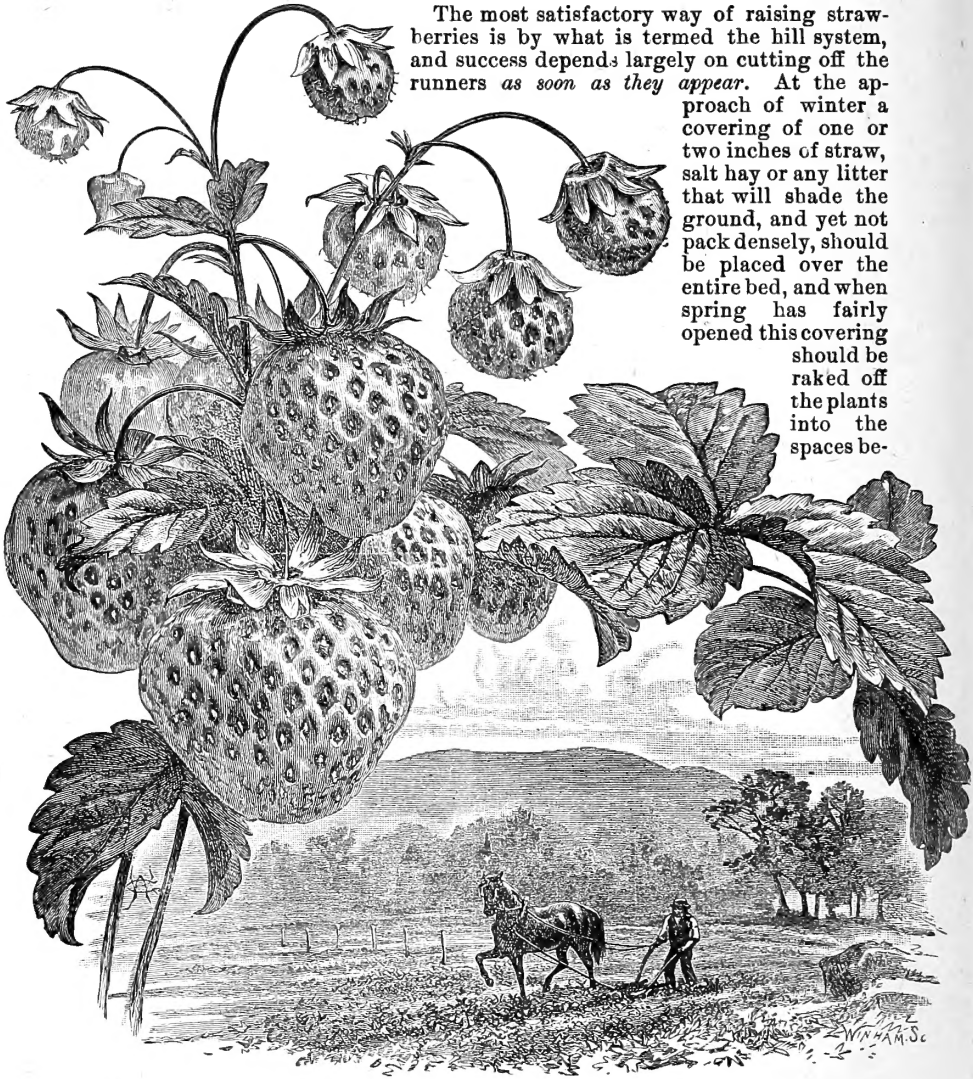
Telegraph, express and money order offices all at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

STRAWBERRIES.

Culture.—For the best results select a soil that is rich and moist, but well drained. Only some varieties will succeed on light lands, all will succeed on heavy strong loam. Plough or spade up deeply, turning under a liberal coating of well-rotted stable manure. Bone dust and unleached wood ashes make an admirable top-dressing to be harrowed in, for they supply about all that the strawberry requires, and do not cause too rank a growth or bring weeds. Avoid the shade of trees. Set the rows three feet apart with the plants one foot apart in the rows. In small gardens the rows may be put at two feet apart. The roots should be kept from drying when out of

the ground, and the soil firmly pressed around them when planted. After they start to grow, cultivate deeply and keep the ground mellow and in good order, the weeds out, the runners cut, the surface loosened up.

The most satisfactory way of raising strawberries is by what is termed the hill system, and success depends largely on cutting off the runners as soon as they appear. At the approach of winter a covering of one or two inches of straw, salt hay or any litter that will shade the ground, and yet not pack densely, should be placed over the entire bed, and when spring has fairly opened this covering should be raked off the plants into the spaces be-



[The above illustration represents the Charles Downing Strawberry. See Page 7.]

tween the rows, where it may be used as a mulch to keep the ground moist, and protect the fruit from the ground and keep it clean. It is advisable to give the plants, very early in the spring, a good top dressing of unleached wood ashes, which the spring rains will carry into the ground. For full instructions regarding strawberries and other small fruits, see Roe's "Success with Small Fruits," which I will forward by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$3.50.

NEW VARIETIES.

Parry.—A seedling of Jersey Queen, originated with William Parry in 1880, and may be regarded as the most promising novelty of the season. The

plant is a strong, robust grower and productive. Berries uniformly large in size, obtuse conic, bright glossy scarlet, firm and of fine quality—ripening all over at once. The Parry possesses all the good qualities of the mother parent, *Jersey Queen*, with the addition of a perfect blossom, and is much more productive. Season medium. \$2.50 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100.

Cornelia.—Originated by Matthew Crawford, of Ohio, several years ago. An exceedingly late berry, of large size and regular shape, very firm and of fair quality. Plant seems thus far to be a vigorous grower. If it succeeds elsewhere as well as at its Western home it will prove a profitable market variety by reason of its lateness, size and beauty. Pistillate. \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100.

Prince of Berries.—Claimed by the originator to be “superior to any berry in flavor or quality, possessing in a greater degree than the wild berry itself that peculiar aroma for which it is so celebrated. Brilliant and beautiful in color; abundant in bearing, large size.” With me the plant is a strong grower, with clean, healthy foliage. \$1.00 per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Atlantic.—A variety from New Jersey likely to succeed over a wide range of country. Plant is a vigorous and strong grower, and productive. The fruit is of good size, conical, bright crimson, and very firm. Flavor good. Season late. \$1.00 per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Daniel Boone.—Originated by A. D. Webb, of Kentucky. Plant strong and vigorous, very productive. Berry large, conical, bright red, firm and of good quality. A variety of promise as a profitable market berry. Pistillate. 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Mrs. Garfield.—Originated by Matthew Crawford, of Ohio, from seed of the Crescent. The plant makes a healthy and vigorous growth, and it is claimed to be very productive. The fruit is large, of regular, uniform size, perfect form and bright color, rich high flavor, and firm. Season early. \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Old Iron-clad (*Phelp's Seedling*).—From Southern Illinois, where it is highly praised. The plant is exceedingly strong and robust, and quite productive. The berries are of fair size, very firm, and somewhat resemble the Wilson, but ripen earlier and are less acid. Season early. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Moodna.—Originated with E. P. Roe and sent out last spring for the first time. The plant is robust and moderately productive. The berry large, obtuse conical, uniform, glossy, crimson, firm, and of good flavor. If it succeeds in other soils and localities, will prove valuable as a market berry, as the flesh is dry and firm, whilst its uniform size and handsome appearance will cause it to sell readily. 75 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Polopel.—Also a seedling of Mr. Roe's, and sent out in company with Moodna last spring. This berry is adapted for home use and near market, as it is not of sufficient firmness to endure long transportation. The plant is a good grower and exceedingly productive. The fruit is large, nearly round, very uniform in size and shape, bright crimson color, moderately firm, quality good. 75 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Bidwell.—In this section has succeeded admirably, producing large crops of fine fruit. Makes runners very freely and should be restricted to hill culture, under which system the yield will be large. It requires good soil and culture. The berries are large, conical with neck, of a bright glossy crimson, moderately firm, and of fine flavor. Season early. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Champion (*Windsor Chief*).—Plant is a strong healthy grower and immensely productive. Berries large, quite firm, dark crimson, rich, sprightly acid when fully ripe. I regard this as one of the most profitable varieties for a near market. Season medium to late. Pistillate. 30 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Sharpless.—This magnificent berry still maintains its high character and is growing in favor in all parts of the country, for it does well in nearly all sections. It fruited admirably the past season and bore a fine crop of large berries, which brought the highest price in market. Plant and



foliage are enormously large, vigorous and hardy. Fruit averages larger than any variety I have seen, of a rich crimson color, moderately firm and of good quality. Season medium. 30 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Cumberland Triumph.—A splendid berry for home use or near market. Plant exceedingly strong, vigorous and productive. Berries large, round, pale scarlet, and of good flavor. Its softness and pale color are against it as a market berry. Season early to medium. 30 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Chas. Downing.—(See cut on page 4.)—A popular variety that does well on all soils and in all localities; now superseding the Wilson in the Hudson River region for the New York market. Very productive. Fruit of large size and extra fine quality. Only moderately firm. If limited to one variety I would choose this berry. Season about medium. 30 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Triomphe de Gand.—Requires moist, heavy soil, with good culture. Very productive of exceedingly firm, light crimson berries, glossy and handsome. Most delicious in quality. Continues in bearing a long time. Season early to late. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Manchester.—I am inclined to think that this is the most productive variety we have. The plant is a strong grower though inclined to burn, and the fruit is large, uniform in size and shape, bright scarlet color, handsome, moderately firm and of fair quality. Certainly a valuable late market berry. Season medium to very late. Blossom pistillate. 30 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

James Vick.—The plant is a handsome and vigorous grower, very strong and robust. The berries only of medium size, globular, uniform, of a dark red color, rich acid flavor, and very firm. A valuable berry for shipment to distant markets. Season late. 30 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Jersey Queen.—This is one of the best of Mr. Durand's seedlings. Plant a strong, thrifty grower. Berries large, round, uniform in size and shape, beautiful, quite firm and of fine flavor. Season late. Pistillate. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Kentucky.—The best late berry for light soils. Very similar to Charles Downing in habit. One of the best for home use. The fruit is large, rather soft, and of fine quality. Plant is a good grower and very productive. Season late. 30 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Nigh's Superb.—Did remarkably well with us last season, bearing very abundantly, and the fruit was of good size, bright glossy crimson, moderately firm and of fine flavor, but slightly acid. Season late. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.



RASPBERRIES.

If to be sent by mail add twenty cents to the price per dozen; forty cents to the price per 50; and seventy-five cents to the price per 100.

CULTURE.—The raspberry prefers a rich, moist loam with partial shade. Mark off rows four feet apart and set the plants three feet apart in the rows, putting two plants in each hill. Cut down the canes to within six inches above the surface of the ground, and sprinkle a shovel full of well rotted stable manure around the plants after the ground is levelled. The ground between the rows should be well worked and a heavy mulching of leaves, lawn rakings, salt hay, or other material should be applied around each hill to retain moisture and keep down weeds. Treat all suckers as weeds and cut them out with the hoe as soon as they appear. Just before Winter and when the wood has ripened and the leaves fallen, shorten in the young canes from one-third to one-half and take off about two thirds of the laterals.



THE MARLBORO.

The tender varieties should be laid down and covered with earth. A few inches of covering is sufficient and this should be removed in Spring after the heavy frosts are past. Early in Spring stake and tie up the canes snugly, manure the ground and break up thoroughly between the rows with the cul-

tivator" and mulch as before. The Raspberry canes are biennial, and those that were covered during the Winter will bear fruit and then die. As soon as they are through bearing cut them out clean and carry away. In the meantime the new canes are growing which are to bear the following year. Treat them as directed above. After a plantation has borne five years it should be broken up and a new one set out in another place.

NEW VARIETIES.

Marlboro.—This new variety appears to possess more good qualities than any other early red raspberry that I have seen and I consider it the most promising raspberry before the public as far as yet tested. The canes are strong, very vigorous and productive; berries very large, of bright crimson color very firm and of excellent flavor. It is very hardy and the foliage is large and healthy. A fine early variety for the home garden as well as profitable for market. I have a superb stock of strong plants, strictly pure, at these prices which are uniform with those of all the share-holders. 25 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

Hansell.—An extra early, hardy raspberry, now coming well to the front as a profitable early market sort. The berries are medium to large, bright crimson, firm and of good quality. The canes are hardy and good growers. It does well in nearly all kinds of soil and endures the drought and heat of the South better than most varieties. \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 1,000.

Rancocas.—Will be sent out this Spring for the first time. It is a chance seedling found seven years ago in New Jersey. It is claimed to be "particularly early, vigorous, and productive; a large berry of good quality, an excellent shipper and of bright color, estimated by the originator to be twice as productive as Brandywine, never been known to winterkill." I have not seen it in fruiting. \$3.00 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

STANDARD VARIETIES.



Cuthbert (*Queen of the Market*).—The best raspberry in the country for general cultivation. Hardy, vigorous, healthy and very productive. Fruit large, firm and of good flavor. Season medium to late. This variety has been fully tested throughout the country, and has fulfilled the hopes of its most sanguine friends. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Reliance.—A seedling of the Philadelphia. Canes strong, hardy and

prolific. Berries large, very firm, dark crimson and of good quality. A valuable shipping variety. Season late. 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

Turner.—An early, hardy raspberry. A strong grower, very productive, and probably the hardiest red raspberry in existence. Berries of good size and quality. Season early. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Brinckle's Orange.—The most delicious raspberry in this country. Canes are tender and need protection. Berries are of large size, pale amber color, and superb flavor. It is considered the standard of excellence. \$1.50 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

Caroline.—A hybrid between Brinckle's Orange and the old Yellow cap. Canes vigorous, very hardy, and immensely productive. Berries large, salmon colored, and of fine quality. The yellow raspberry for the million, since it can be grown so readily. 50 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.

BLACKCAP VARIETIES.



Centennial.—The largest of the early blackcap. Ripens almost with the Souhegan, which it surpasses in size and quality. The berries are of a shining jet black without any bloom and of a delicious sweet flavor. Canes are hardy, strong growers and productive. 50 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000.

Souhegan.—Canes are hardy and very productive; berries large, clear, shining black, and of good quality. Ripens a week or ten days earlier than Doolittle. I can recommend it as one of the very best of the early varieties, and exceedingly profitable for market. 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

Tyler.—Similar to the above but averaging scarcely as large and with me it ripens the first of its fruit in advance of Souhegan. The canes are good growers and resemble Doolittle in

growth and foliage. The fruit is very abundant, sweet and juicy. 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1000.



Gregg.—This [superb variety has succeeded admirably throughout the country, yielding immensely of fine, large berries. It is, certainly, the best blackcap for general cultivation now before the public. Surpassing Mammoth Cluster in size, lateness, and general vigor and fully equal to it in productiveness and flavor. 50 cents per dozen; \$2. per 100; \$12 per 1,000.

BLACKBERRIES.

Culture.—The Blackberry does not require soil that is very moist or very rich. Indeed it will do well on high, gravelly knolls, but unless well mulched it is apt to suffer from drought. Light, warm land is preferable to that which is heavy and damp. For garden culture set the plants five feet by four. When the young shoots attain the height of four feet pinch off the tops, causing them to throw out laterals. Cultivate the ground as for raspberries, cutting down all suckers and mulching thoroughly.

NEW VARIETIES.

Early Harvest.—The earliest of all blackberries, ripening a week or more before Wilson's Early. Canes hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive.

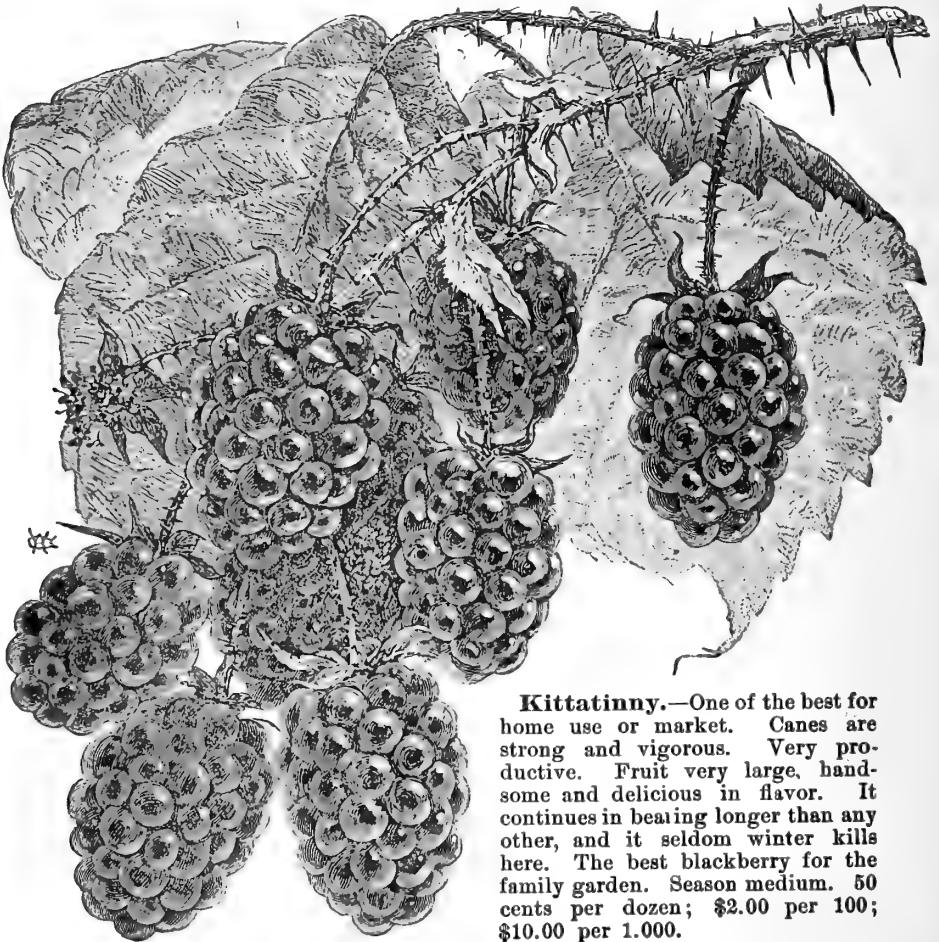
Fruit only of medium size, but handsome, firm, and of good quality. \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

Wilson Junior.—A seedling of Wilson's Early and a decided improvement upon its parent. The season of ripening is somewhat earlier and the fruit is larger and more abundant; luscious and sweet as soon as black, holds its bright color and bears carriage well. \$3.50 per dozen; \$25.00 per 100.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Snyder.—A reliable hardy variety, and enormously productive. Fruit only of medium size, of fine quality, sweet and free from core. Season early. 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

Taylor's Prolific.—Very hardy and productive. Fruit larger than Snyder, sweet and fine flavor. This variety is growing in popularity. Season medium. 75 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.



Kittatinny.—One of the best for home use or market. Canes are strong and vigorous. Very productive. Fruit very large, handsome and delicious in flavor. It continues in bearing longer than any other, and it seldom winter kills here. The best blackberry for the family garden. Season medium. 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

CURRENTS.

Culture.—A deep, rich soil, clean culture, mulch, and the pruning knife are the secrets of success. A moist, heavy soil is the best, and it is difficult to enrich the soil too highly, as the currant is a gross feeder. Set the plants

four feet apart and keep the ground between them clean and mellow by the frequent use of the hoe and cultivator. Let the ground be thoroughly cultivated and cleaned as early as possible in the spring, working in a heavy top dressing of compost or other well rotted manure, and put on a mulch at once while the ground is fresh and moist. As any part of the wood becomes old and unproductive cut it out. Keep the bushes thinned, strong and vigorous. Six or eight stocky leading shoots are enough. Strong and long shoots of new wood should be shortened one-half in the fall or winter, and the lateral shoots cut back to two buds.

Cherry.—A popular market sort. Vigorous and productive. Berries large to very large, deep red, good quality, but slightly acid. One year—50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000. Two years—75 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000.

Versailles.—Similar to cherry. Price same as for cherry.

White Grape.—This is the best white variety, very large, beautiful and delicious, unsurpassed for productiveness. One year—75 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000. Two years—\$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1,000.

Red Dutch.—The most prolific and best flavored of the red varieties. Immensely productive, and the fruit is of good size. One year—50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100. Two years 75 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Victoria.—The best late variety, continuing long in bearing. Fruit large and abundant, of very fine quality. One year—50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000. Two years—75 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000.

Lee's Prolific.—The best black currant we have. Fruit larger, more abundant, and much better quality than the old Black Naples. One year—75 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000. Two years—\$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1,000.

Fay's Prolific.—A seedling of the Cherry and Victoria introduced quite lately. Very productive, as large as Cherry, and of much better quality. It is a healthy and a vigorous grower, and seems destined to become a popular sort for both home use and market. One year—50 cents each; \$5.00 per doz.; \$40.00 per 100. Two years—75 cents each; \$7.50 per doz.; \$60.00 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Culture.—The treatment of the gooseberry is almost the same as that of the currant. Success depends upon deep and thorough preparation of the soil, abundance of fertilizers and vigorous pruning. Cool northern exposure and deep moist soils should be selected when possible.

Downing.—Decidedly the best for home use or market. Large, pale green, very productive. Free from mildew. Two years—\$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Smith's Improved.—Large, pale greenish yellow, skin thin; excellent quality. Bush the habit of Houghton's seedling, being moderately vigorous, with slender branches, and excessively productive. Two years—\$1.25 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

GRAPES.

Culture.—Grapes will not thrive on low, wet soil, but succeed best on high dry ground with enough slope to carry off the surplus water. The soil should be enriched by application of *well rotted* manure, bone dust, ashes, or other available fertilizers, and should be thoroughly ploughed and stirred to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. Set the vines in rows six feet apart, the strong growing kinds being planted eight feet apart in the row and the weaker growing kinds at six feet apart. Make holes one foot deep and two feet across, having two or three inches of good rich soil in the bottom of each hole and spread the roots in every direction. Place fine, rich earth carefully

around and in among the roots and fill up the hole, at the same time setting a stake to each vine. Keep the soil constantly stirred during the next season and free from weeds. For full instructions see Fuller's Grape Culturist, which I will forward by mail, prepaid, upon receipt of price, \$1.50.

SELECT LIST OF HARDY VARIETIES.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage 20 cents per dozen, 40 cents per 50, 75 cents per 100 for one year vines; and 30 cents per dozen, 65 cents per 50, and \$1.00 per 100 for two year vines. Single vines will be mailed post-paid at price quoted.

Agawam.—(Rogers No 15.)—A large brownish red grape, of sweet and aromatic flavor. Bunches large, compact, often shouldered. Vines hardy and productive. Ripens soon after Concord. One year—15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100. Two years—25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Brighton.—One of the most successful new varieties and worthy of extensive planting. Berries are large and it much resembles Catawba in color, form of bunch and berry; ripens early. Vines are vigorous, hardy, productive and quite free from mildew. One year—25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100. Two years—35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen; \$25.00 per 100.

Concord.—The popular black grape, so well known I deem a description unnecessary. Succeeds over a wider range of climate than any other variety. One year—10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100. Two years—15 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Delaware.—Bunch, small and compact; berry, light red and small, flesh sweet and rich. The vines being of feeble growth it may be planted as close as six feet apart, and should be given deep, rich soil. It mildews badly, except in favorable locations. Two year vines, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

Duchess.—A new fine white table grape. Vines vigorous and hardy; bunch medium to large and shouldered; berry medium, light green, flesh tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Ripens with Concord. One year—35 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100. Two years—50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.

Early Victor.—A valuable very early black grape, ripening earlier than Hartford Prolific. Vine is hardy, vigorous and very productive; bunch medium to large, compact, sometimes shouldered; berry of medium size, round and of excellent quality. A variety likely to become popular both for market and the home garden. One year—75 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen; \$45.00 per 100. Two years—\$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen; \$75.00 per 100.

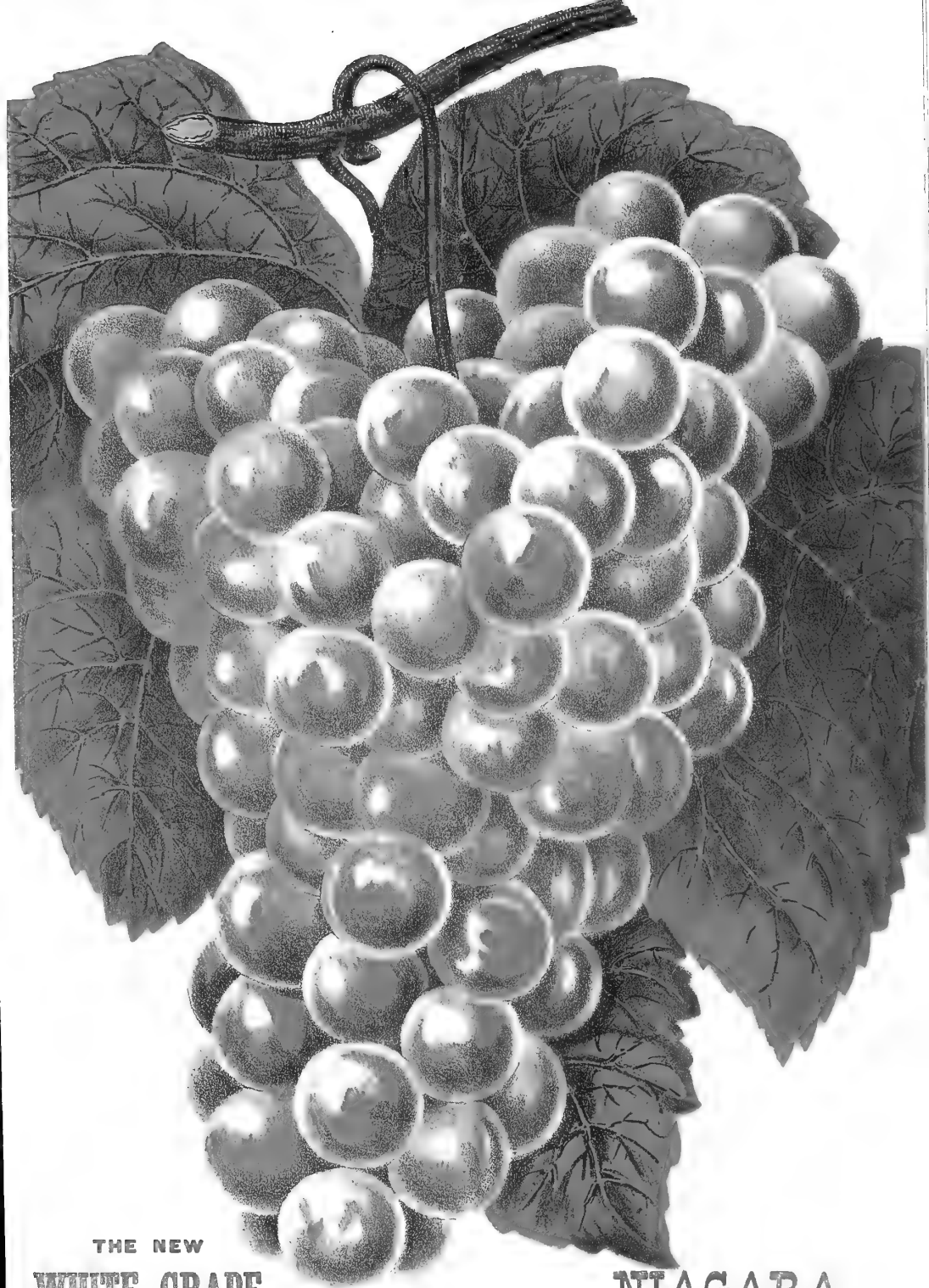
Iona.—For fine, rich, sweet flavor this has few equals. Bunch, unusually large; berry, medium to large, light red, changing to deep red; flesh tender and without pulp. Mildews, except in favorable situations. One year vines—15 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100. Two year vines—20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

Jefferson.—A fine red grape and a cross between Concord and Iona. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive, with healthy foliage; bunch, large and shouldered; berry, large, light red, sweet and aromatic, fully equal to Iona in quality and flavor. Ripens soon after Concord. One year—50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$35.00 per 100. Two years—75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen; \$60.00 per 100.

Lady.—A fine early white grape, hardy, vigorous, productive and has no superior in resisting mildew. It is a seedling of Concord and is one of the best and most reliable white grapes for all localities and climates. In quality it is tender, sweet, rich and sprightly. One year—20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$13.00 per 100. Two years—35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100.

Lady Washington.—“Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; leaves large, occasionally lobed, thick; bunch very large, compact, generally





THE NEW
WHITE GRAPE

NIAGARA.

This new purely native White Grape is a cross between Concord and Cassady. Hardy; as strong grower as Concord; earlier and better in quality. Bunches large, uniform; very compact. Enormously productive; a four-year old vine producing 140 clusters, weighing from 8 to 16 ounces each. Selling at 15 to 25 cents per pound, when best California grapes brought ten cents. The most desirable white grape ever produced. **THE GRAPE FOR THE MILLION.** Every vine has the seal of Niagara White Grape Co. attached.

double shouldered; berry medium to large, round, color deep yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun, and covered with a thin white bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet and very good; it ripens about with the Concord." One year—35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen; \$25.00 per 100. Two years—50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$35.00 per 100.

Moore's Early.—A seedling of the Concord combining the vigor, health and productiveness of its parent, and ripening two weeks earlier. Bunch large, berry round large, color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop. One year—35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen; \$25.00 per 100. Two years—50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$35.00 per 100.

Niagara.—The promising new white grape, now offered for the first time. See accompanying circular for history, description, etc. Two year vines, \$2.00 each.

Pocklington.—A seedling of the Concord, which it much resembles in leaf and vine. Strong grower; never mildews in vine or foliage; called a white grape, but the fruit is a light, golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the centre, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large and thickly set; quality, when fully ripe, superior to the Concord. Ripens with the Concord. One year—35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100. Two years—50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.

Prentiss.—A valuable and profitable grape when it succeeds. Vine hardy, productive, a good grower. Bunch medium, compact; very firm, greenish white, tender, juicy and pleasant, somewhat similar to Rebecca. Ripens with Concord. One year—50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100. Two years—75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen; \$50.00 per 100.

Salem.—(*Rogers No. 22*).—A large, red grape, ripening a little after the Concord and of superior quality. Bunch large. Vine hardy and reliable. One of the best. One year—15 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100. Two years—20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Wilder.—(*Rogers No. 4*).—One of the choicest grapes cultivated. Black, exceedingly large in the bunch and berry; soft pulp and surpassingly rich and pleasant. Vines hardy, very prolific and vigorous, and seldom mildews. Ripens a little after the Concord. One year vines—15 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100. Two year vines—20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Worden.—A seedling of Concord which it surpasses in hardiness and quality. Ripens a few days earlier than its parent, and is altogether a much better grape. One year—25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100. Two years—35 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal.—Large, productive and of fine quality—the best. Strong two years plants—\$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

RHUBARB.

Linnaeus.—Early, tender, large, and of fine quality. \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

☞ In instances where parties expect to order largely, I would like an opportunity to price their lists.

☞ Please order as early in the season as possible and do not delay until the rush of early spring. All orders will be booked in their proper sequence, and those who are most prompt in having their orders booked will be the most certain to obtain just what they want.

MY \$5 LIST OF SMALL FRUITS FOR FAMILY USE.

\$9 Worth of
Plants for **\$5**

I am able to make this remarkably liberal offer for the following reasons:

FIRST.—If the same order is repeated sufficiently often we can take up the plants, and pack rapidly and cheaply. Time is one of the heaviest items in the cost of plants, when properly taken up and packed. **SECOND.**—I admit that I offer this list at a very small profit, in the hope that, by means of it, many will become interested in the culture of small fruits, and will send larger and independent orders hereafter.

Please Note Carefully, that the enormous discount given in this list, can in no respect be made a basis for other business transactions. I cannot promise to continue the offer until the end of the season. If my stock runs low, I must withdraw it. Of course this number of plants must be sent by express or freight, at the expense of the purchaser.

This List can be secured only by taking it just as it stands, cash in advance. In no instance can I deviate from this rule.

Such an extended list gives great advantages, as among the many varieties some will be found adapted to every locality and soil, and thus the chance of failure in the home supply of small fruits will be small indeed, if ordinary care is taken. At the same time, with such a good start, a little effort in propagation would soon stock any homestead with good varieties.

50 Bidwell	Strawberry	.....	\$ .50
50 Sharpless	"	.....	.37½
50 James Vick	"	.....	.37½
50 Manchester	"	.....	.37½
1 dozen Kentucky	"	.....	.30
1 " Jersey Queen	"	.....	.50
1 " Chas. Downing	"	.....	.30
50 Cuthbert	Raspberry (red)	.....	.75
2 doz. Turner	" (red)	.....	1.00
1 " Caroline	" (yellow)	.....	.50
1 " Souhegan	" (black)	.....	.50
1 " Gregg	" (black)	.....	.50
50 Kittatinny	Blackberry	.....	1.00
1 doz. Red Dutch	Currants	.....	.75
4 Concord	Grapes (black)	.....	.60
1 Brighton	" (red)	.....	.35
1 Lady	" (white)	.....	.35

17 varieties. Price at regular rates..... \$9.02

On the receipt of \$5, the name of purchaser will be entered in my book and the list sent when desired. Order promptly, as this offer may be withdrawn later in the season.

ALL OF THE ABOVE-NAMED PLANTS FOR \$5.

THE NEW WHITE GRAPE "NIAGARA."

PRICE, \$2.00 EACH.

The Niagara White Grape Co. have decided to offer without restriction, a limited number of two-year-old vines of their celebrated white grape "Niagara," at the uniform price of two dollars each, without any deviation therefrom either by themselves or their authorized agents.

Orders will be entered in rotation, for vines to be delivered Spring 1885, until their stock of vines is exhausted. The merited popularity of this wonderful grape has induced unscrupulous persons to fraudulently offer vines without possessing authority to do so, or at a reduced price, claiming that they are genuine "Niagara." We therefore, inform the public that the Niagara Grape Co. have, and always have had, the absolute control and possession of all the vines grown from the wood or cuttings of the "Niagara" up to this time, and that no other person has or has had the right to propagate it, and only persons having certificate of authority under the Company's seal, will have the right to take orders for, or the ability to supply, vines of the "Niagara," and that every vine furnished by the Company, directly or through their *authorized agents*, will have securely attached to it a seal plainly stamped with their registered trade mark. See *fac simile* below.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

Parties have purchased vines from persons who claim to have the original Niagaras at reduced price, and we say to all such they are being swindled.



Simple attention to the above facts, viz: that all persons offering "Niagara" without the seal, and without proper evidence of authority, or at a reduced price, or for delivery before March 1st, 1885, must be dishonest and swindlers, will enable any person to obtain, for a certainty, genuine "Niagara" vines; and to aid in preventing such swindling, we ask prompt information concerning persons offering to sell "Niagara" vines without such seals and without having such authority to take orders or at less than \$2.00 each.

Always exercising the greatest care to prevent mistakes in variety, yet should any occur, we guarantee to either refund to the purchaser the money paid, or replace with genuine Niagara vines, as he shall elect. To this extent, and this only, will we be liable for such errors.

Delivery of vines to fill orders begins March 1st, 1885. TERMS CASH.

THE GRAPE FOR THE MILLION.

Now first offered for sale by the authorized agent,

H. G. CORNEY,
Successor to E. P. Roe.

CORNWALL on Hudson, N. Y.

—PLEASE ORDER EARLY.—

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

The Niagara originated by Hoag & Clark, of Lockport, N. Y., is a cross between Concord and Cassady. Vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered, uniform; many weigh 15 to 20 ounces. Berries large, or larger than Concord; mostly round, light greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin, but tough and does not crack; quality good, has a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own; much liked by most people; very little pulp; melting and sweet to the center; parts freely from the seed, and as it never makes the tongue sore can be freely eaten by those who do not swallow grape seeds. It is very hardy; a NIAGARA vineyard owned by Thomas Beal, of Lindsay, forty miles north of Lake Ontario, stood 35° below zero without injury, and his vines were loaded with a massive burden of fruit this past season. Ripens with Hartford, but hangs firmly on the vine until frost, without shriveling or withering; enormously productive and a regular bearer. A one-year old vine set in 1878 produced twenty-five fine clusters in 1879, forty-seven in 1880, a large crop in 1881, in 1882 over forty pounds of fruit, making the aggregate weight ninety-five pounds, produced the first four years set in vineyard. Another vine the fourth year from planting bore 145 clusters. One four-year old vine in 1884 in vineyard of Jonas Martin, Brocton, N. Y., produced 87 clusters which weighed 40 pounds and all ripened and were picked at one picking only two days after the first Niagaras in his vineyard were ripe and when Concord was but one-third of them picked. No grape possesses so many qualities necessary to meet the wants of the amateur, the vineyardist, the connoisseur, the family, the commission men, the propagator and the general trade as the Niagara. The cut on fourth page is an exact copy of a photograph of a Niagara vine, planted Spring, 1878, taken September 6th, 1880, having on forty-eight inches of bearing wood, 63 clusters weighing 26½ pounds, of fruit, without injury to the vine, and has borne large crops of fruit every year since. This year's vines are of remarkable fine growth and the supply can hardly meet the demand for this wonderful grape the coming year, as all lovers of fine fruit will certainly want the Niagara.

In presenting "Niagara" for sale in open market for the first time without restriction we refer to the following testimonials:

SMYRNA, Del., Dec., 1884.
Dear Sir:—My 400 Niagara vines, set in 1882, surpass any variety of grapes I ever saw, and have become famous on this peninsula. My grape crop (1884) was ripe Sept. 3d, but left to hang for more than a month. I then shipped 3,500 lbs. to the Boston market, and at a time when there was every variety of fruit in abundance and prices low, realized therefrom more than \$550.00 and from less than an acre of ground, besides hundreds of pounds furnished to visitors.
Very Truly,
J. W. ANTHONY.

MONTCLAIR, New Jersey, Nov. 28, 1884.
Dear Sir:—Enclosed find check for balance bill. My crop this year from a little over 200 bearing vines, enabled me to pay for my entire vineyard of 200 vines set in 1881 and 50 in 1882, at \$1.50 each, the whole bill being \$375 and commission and freight out. Some of my clusters weighed 21 oz. each.
E. WILLIAMS.

TALMADGE, Mich., Nov. 26, 1884.
NIAGARA GRAPE CO.—I received from my 400 vines, set in 1882, for the fruit which I sold at 12½ cents per pound at Grand Rapids \$286.00. The crop would have been much larger, but I thinned them out lest they should overbear. The Catawbas shipped up from Ohio met with no sale so long as the Niagaras lasted, and my dealer said they were the best fruit he ever handled; no waste, and each purchaser was sure to come again. I only wish I had set thousands instead of hundreds.
H. H. HAYES.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1884.
NIAGARA GRAPE CO.—My Niagaras, planted in 1881, have this year surpassed my highest expectations. In quality satisfactory to the tastes of the multitude and sold readily at 15 to 18 cents per pound, which was about three times the price paid for other varieties. It is keeping well and combines more points of excellence than any variety that I know.
Yours Truly,
SAM'L J. WELLS.

WINONA, Ontario, Dec. 13, 1884.
NIAGARA GRAPE CO.—Gents: My Niagara grape vines planted in 1882, bore a fine crop of fruit this year (1884), some of them yielding from 8 to 12½ lbs. of fruit each, and which I sold on an average at 12½ cents pound. Clusters large, compact, beautiful. The vines have made a vigorous growth, and promise 2 to 3 tons next season. The 500 plants in 1884 have made an average of six feet of wood; some over 12 feet. I believe the Niagara to have more good qualities than any other grape yet introduced.
Very Truly,
R. R. SMITH.

ST. CATHERINES, Dec. 22, 1882.
NIAGARA GRAPE CO.—Gentlemen: After observing the Niagara closely for several years, I believe it is destined to be the leading market grape of this country. I never knew a grape or any other fruit that has gained in favor with fruit growers so fast as the Niagara has here, within the last three years. Its magnificent, healthy foliage and unequalled productiveness and uniformity of clusters, and excellent flavor, give it a leading position among the native grapes, for general cultivation. I have the fruit now in my cellar (Dec. 22d) in perfect condition with no care, but simply being laid in a market basket. A grape that will ripen early in September and hang in perfect condition till frost, and is in perfect condition for market any time from then till Christmas, and combining all the other desirable qualities than the Niagara does, cannot help but be valuable.
Yours very truly,
A. M. SMITH.

Brocton, N. Y., Dec. 24th, 1884.

E. Ashley Smith, Sec'y. My Niagara vines this year beat all previous records. From 112 vines set in 1881. I sold 2,200 lbs of fruit, receiving therefor, net \$361.00. Average per vine over 20 lbs. Net proceeds per vine \$3.22. Fruit sold Sept. 15th and the last Oct. 14th. Average price per lb about 16½ cents. Many people visited my vineyard and all sampled them as they were at perfect liberty to do, and 300 to 500 lbs were taken in that way. The opinion universally expressed was that it surpassed anything they ever saw in quantity, quality and beauty. A section of vine ten feet long was exhibited at our County Fair with 37 clusters which weighed 27½ lbs.

JONAS MARTIN.

E. Ashley Smith, Esq., Sec'y.

Dear Sir--The Niagaras are looking nicely with quite a showing of fruit and are beautiful, looking much better than my other varieties.

Fennville, Mich., July 29th, 1884.

H. J. KINGSLEY.

Charleston, S. C., July 23d, 1884.

C. BART & CO.

Mr. S. C. Satterthwait, Dear Sir.--The fruit is beautiful and all the dealers admit that they are the prettiest grape seen here in years, they are selling for 15c., black grapes 2 to 6 cts. per lb.

Niagara Grape Co.

Aiken, S. C., Feb. 2d 1884.

Gents--My Niagara Grapes were ripe July 20th, of beautiful color, thin tough skin and excellent flavor. A proof of my estimation of them is seen in the fact that I have planted 15,000 vines. S. C. SATTERTHWAIT.

Niagara Grape Co.

Brocton, N. Y., Feb. 15th, 1883

Gents--My order for 10,000 vines is based entirely on my faith in the Niagaras, both for market and wine, especially the latter. I regard the wine I have made superior to any, not excepting the Delaware or Catawba.

G. E. RYCKMAN.

Niagara Grape Co.

Penn Yan, N. Y. Jan. 31st, 1884.

Gents--I am now eating and have been showing to my friends nice Niagaras from my own vines, having kept better than Concord, Dianas, Delawares or Isabellas, or any other varieties I have in my cellar. G. C. SNOW

Niagara Grape Co.,

Parry, N. Y., Oct. 23d, 1883.

Gents--Having thoroughly tested the Niagara by the side of other varieties, I am irresistibly brought to the conclusion that it is the handsomest and best hardy white grape we ever tasted, leaving a refreshing sprightliness after eating, to be found in no other.

WM. PARRY,

E. Ashley Smith, Esq., Sec'y.

Smyrna, Del., Aug. 31st, 1884.

Dear Sir--There is some one here nearly every day to see the Niagara in fruiting, from far and near, and when they go up and down those rows there is no help for them, they all say "I never saw anything like it, I must have some."

J. W. ANTHONY.

Niagara Grape Co.

Smith Mills, N. Y. Aug. 10th 1884.

Gents--At the time I planted the Niagara, I also set about twenty other varieties, making over fifty varieties in all I now have, but not one of all the number equals the Niagara.

A. F. KATHBUN.

Niagara Grape Co.,

Brocton, N. Y. Aug. 14th, 1884.

Gents--Out of over fifty varieties I have nothing that compare with my Niagaras. My planting tells what I think of them. I have fourteen acres.

W. H. BECKER.

E. Ashley Smith, Esq., Sec'y.

Sandusky, Ohio, Aug. 5, 1884.

Dear Sir--Niagaras are looking fine, showing no mildew, fruiting nicely, and doing better than the Concord I wish I had more land so I could plant more of them.

THADDEUS LORCH.

Niagara Grape Co.

Campbellford, Ont. Aug. 11th, 1884.

Gents--My Niagaras exceed anything I ever saw, I have Lady Washington on one side and Pocklington on the other (which I bitterly regret planting), cultivation and other conditions the same, and no four of them are equal to one Niagara, and of over one hundred and fifty varieties which I have I place the Niagara at the head, where it undoubtedly is.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

E. Ashley Smith, Sec'y--Dear Sir:--My experience with the Niagara is such that I am free to say that the Company have never said or written anything in exaggeration of its merits. My crop began ripening on the 20th day of Aug., 1884, and picked the last Sept. 28th, because they were wanted; would have hung safely much longer. They took the first premium at the State Fair, in competition with more than 40 varieties. The clusters were magnificent; I took 16 clusters from one vine that weighed eleven pounds; some from other vines weighed one pound each; my crop sold readily in Westchester and Philadelphia for 17 to 20 cents per pound, the dealers pronouncing them superior to any grapes ever handled.

Very Truly, J. WM. COX,

Grimsby, Ont., Dec. 6th, 1884.

Niagara Grape Co.--Gents:--My Niagara vines made a wonderfully vigorous growth this summer, much better than any other variety, and for the fruit I readily obtained 15 cents per lb. in 20 lb. baskets, while I only received 6 cents per lb. for Concord, all sold in the Toronto market.

A. G. MUIR.

Josiah Hoopes, of Westchester, Pa., writes in the New York Tribune as follows:--

Vineyards in my vicinity now coming into bearing, and ripe fruit introduced for sale. It has surprised most vineyardists by its productiveness, hardness, and real good qualities. Indeed I was shown clusters this year that closely resembled the Muscat. The color was fine.

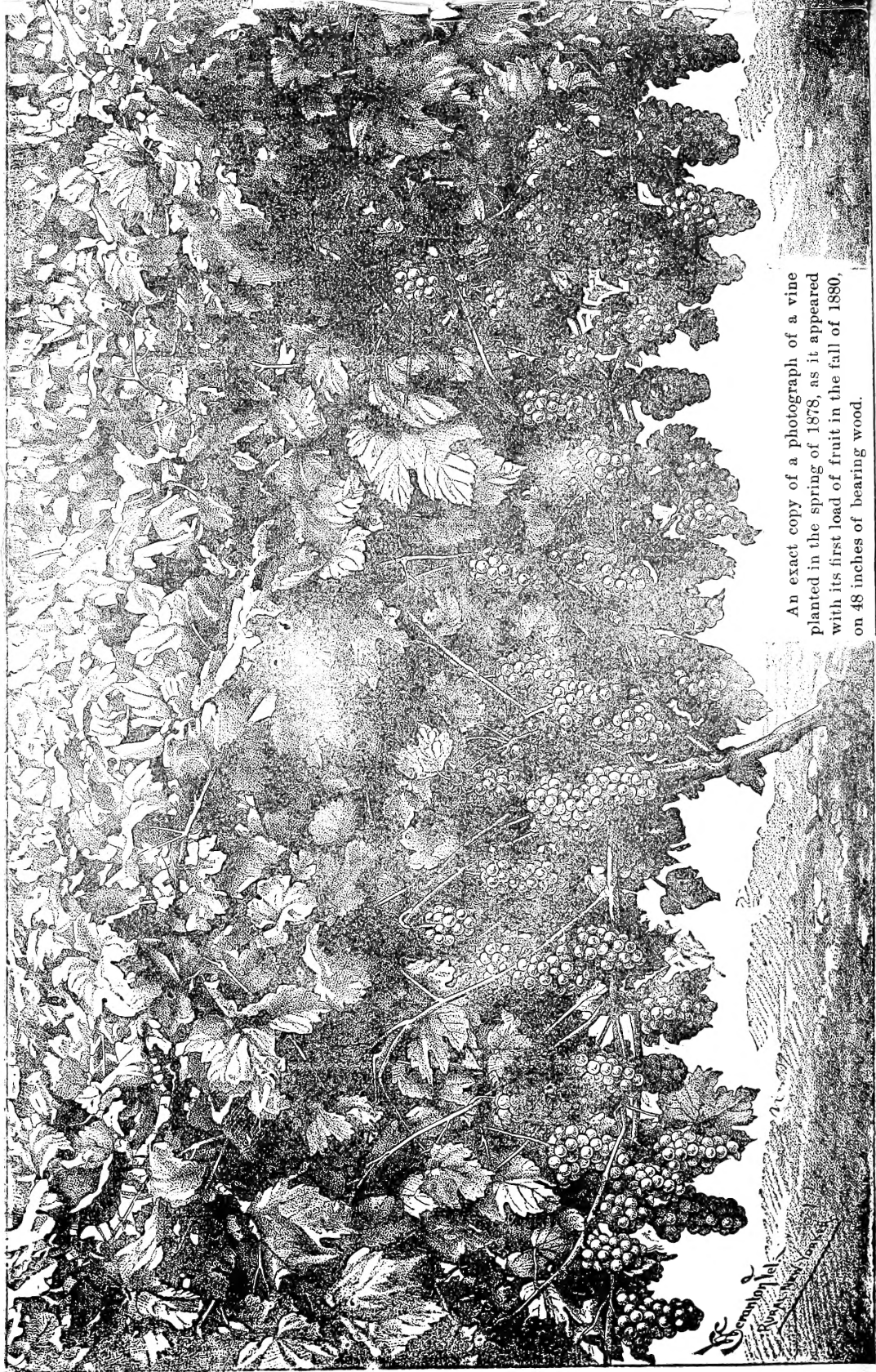
South Haven, Mich., Dec. 17, 1884.

E. Ashley Smith, Sec'y, Dear Sir:--My experience with the Niagara has brought me to this conclusion: 1st--It is here as the Concord, and can go through our winters in good shape. 2nd--It is superior to any other grapes that I am familiar with as a grower. 3d--Its producing quantities are of the highest character. 4th--Its flavor is all that can be desired.

Very truly, JAMES LANNIN.

New York "Times," Sept. 22, 1884.

"Niagara" in the Market--For white grapes the Rebecca has never lost its popularity, but is difficult to grow profitably, but this season a much better grape called the Niagara has been shipped here from Va., Del., N. Y. and N. J. and comes in fine condition with handsome clusters, and are giving general satisfaction wherever sold.



An exact copy of a photograph of a vine
planted in the spring of 1878, as it appeared
with its first load of fruit in the fall of 1880,
on 48 inches of bearing wood.

Wm. H. Wood
Riverside, Cal.
1881